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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1398]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10TH, 1913.

A DEBATE in the House of Lords last month on the state of the Territorial Force, and the discussion to which it has given rise in the Press, go to show, we think, that the day is coming when Great Britain will have some form of compulsory military service. At present it is a distinctly unpopular idea in Great Britain, and the Government now in power are extremely reluctant to recognise either that the Territorial scheme has broken down or that conscription is the only remedy. Lord Minto, who opened the debate, pointed out that if we had to send the Expeditionary Force of 160,000 men abroad, the prospect of our position at home was one to excite the gravest disquietude, for, "after the provision of the necessarily heavy draft for the Expeditionary Force, practically the whole of the trained Regulars in the country would be exhausted, and, in the case of invasion, the Territorial Force would alone be available for home defence," and in Lord Minto's opinion that is a duty which the Territorial Force is unfitted, in training and equipment, to discharge. In this his Lordship was but reiterating what Lord Roberts and many other men whose opinions on the subject are entitled to respect have been constantly emphasising for some time past. In a very informing

article on the general considerations which govern the problem of defence the able Military correspondent of *The Times*, who, by the way, is an unwilling convert to the view that there is practically no hope of obtaining 500,000 or 600,000 Territorials for home defence except by the adoption of compulsion in some form, says the essential question for decision is whether the first line army of the future shall be designed, mainly and primarily, for the service of the Empire. It is not practicable, he says, to create an army equally serviceable for these two purposes. "The conditions are too radically dissimilar. For war in Europe we need a short-range army of the type of the armed nation—that is to say, two to three years' colour service, large numbers, masses of reserves, and compulsory enlistment. For Imperial purposes we need a long-range army—that is to say, longer service, high quality, smaller numbers, voluntary enlistment, and a steady flow of drafts and reliefs to maintain contented garrisons abroad. To attempt to recognise these different requirements in a single army would give us armed forces equally inefficient for both purposes. If we decide that war in Europe is the only factor in our military problem, then the sooner that we set out to create that army the better, but, if not, then it is evolution and not revolution that is needed." He points out that Great Britain is pre-eminently a maritime Power, and that "the main asset which we bring to our friends and allies is the assurance of preponderance at sea, an advantage often under-estimated by foreign soldiers, but nevertheless very great. Leaving India and the Dominions aside, we spend much more annually on defence than France, and as much as Germany, and thanks to these sacrifices we provide an asset which no other single Power can supply. Placed at the disposal of France, for example, our Navy enables French coast defence to be virtually disregarded, neutralizes Italy, especially since she has given hostages to fortune by her conquests in North Africa, allows France to utilize elsewhere her very efficient Army of the Alps; and permits the passage home of French troops from Africa and the French colonies. This means an addition of half a million men to the French Army in the decisive theatre, and no one can regard such an addition as militarily negligible. To ask us, in addition to our great outlay upon our Navy, to create an Army to make good the whole difference, which must continue to increase, between the French and German armies, is to ask us to fulfil an obligation which properly devolves upon France's military ally, Russia." This is a delicate subject which was left severely alone in the debate in the House of Lords, where the direct question was whether the present condition of the Territorial Force was such as to enable it to take the field at once upon the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force (no matter where) and to guarantee the safety of the country in case of invasion by 70,000 continental troops. So far as a reply can be said to have been returned to this question, it may be found in the vague statement of Lord Henslow, who said he spoke for the Secretary of State for War, "The Government," he said, "hold the view that they can now guarantee in any present circumstances that this country can be safeguarded against a blow delivered at its heart." In that opinion, his Lordship added, all the members of the Army Council concurred, and it was also strongly held by the General Staff. Therefore, the Government considered that any large increase in expenditure solely for home defence would be a disastrous policy. Lord Haldane, who confessed that it was a great disappointment to him that the Territorial Force should be 50,000 short of its establishment, nevertheless contended that compulsory training for home defence would be ruinous to the military system upon which the Empire is maintained, and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get, under such a system, the recruits for the Regular Army and the drafts for India and the garrisons overseas. Lord Curzon declared that there was no evidence of anything like a national demand for universal military training for home defence, "because the country did not believe there was a complete breakdown of the Territorial force." Yet it is surely not without significance that Lord Henslow, speaking for the Secretary of State for War, "suggested that a compulsory physical training in association with continuation schools—after the educational course in the primary schools—might with advantage be set up; and in such a course the handling of arms and simple military formations might be included." On such a foundation, he added, a great scheme of national defence might be raised. Lord Curzon also confessed that he would not personally object to physical training in the schools being made compulsory on all boys, "but

he did not believe the country would commit itself to any compulsory scheme of a military or semi-military kind in which there was the danger of an ending in conscription. It is of interest to mention in this connection that compulsory cadet training is the solution of the problem which has been impressively advocated by the *Times* Military correspondent. "If we adopt the Dominion system," he says, "we should begin with compulsory cadet training, as Lord Haldane originally intended to do until informed one day by the Whigs that either his Bill had to go or the clause. Compulsory cadet training was jettisoned to save the Bill, and it could not have been saved without this sacrifice. If we follow the Dominion plan, which may cost us eventually a couple of millions, we shall lay down physical and other drill for junior cadets aged 12 to 14, under the educational authorities, and gymnastics, military drill, and musketry for senior cadets aged 14 to 18 under civil or military instruction appointed ad hoc." It costs the country a good round sum to educate every boy, and this is a present dead loss when the boy does nothing for his country, and perhaps sell his labour to some foreign country. A preliminary recruits' course of three or four months at the age of 18, a fortnight or three weeks a year in camp, and some 40 or 50 evening drills a year for a short period are not much to ask from any employer or from any decent fellow with any sense of the duty owing to a country which does everything for him. The need is to generalize Territorial service, to insist on a moderate and reasonable amount of training, and to double the numbers and the efficiency of our Second Line. There can be very little doubt, we think, that it is on some such lines as these that the "evolution" of the British Army will proceed. With the Continental nations constantly increasing their military strength and efficiency it is impossible for the British nation to remain content with the present position of its home defence. Every year sees the need become more insistent for the consideration of some scheme of national service.

The meteorological observations made during the past month show that there were 107.7 hours of sunshine recorded, against the average for 30 years of 95.5.

Professor Ariga, the well-known Japanese jurist, has finally accepted the appointment of adviser to the Chinese Government on questions of law. He will begin his duties about July 1st.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax to be an Official Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils for so long as he shall hold the office of Registrar-General.

At the Magistracy a Chinese was charged with the theft of a gold ring and a jacket from No. 20, Nathan Road, Kowloon. It was stated that two pawn-tickets relating to the property were found at the rear of No. 18, Nathan Road, and the ring was recovered from a pawnshop. Mr. Melbourne remanded the case.

Messrs. Kuhn & Komor's art store, Queen's Road, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the Colony, has been sold, as Mr. A. Kuhn, who has been a resident of nearly 30 years, is retiring from business and leaves for Budapest next month. We understand that the whole stock will be sold at a sacrifice, and there will thus be a good opportunity for lovers of art to get bargains, as we are informed that no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be cleared.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Siemens & Co. £50
China Import Export Co. 50
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A. Rodger, Esq. 10
J. W. Stewart, Esq. 3.

The Government Gazette notifies that the following are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th February, 1913, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

	Amount.	Specie
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,475,730	\$ 4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,742,910	16,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	709,500	80,000
Total	\$ 30,927,780	20,080,000

* Securities with the Crown Agents, £73,000

At the Magistracy on Saturday fourteen men were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with gambling at West Point. The first and second defendants were fined \$50 each, or in default two months' hard labour, and the remainder \$3 each, or seven days.

A fancy dress ball, conducted on an elaborate scale, took place at the German Club on Saturday night. There was a large attendance and the costumes were most picturesque and original, presenting a very brilliant effect. Dancing was kept up till an early hour.

In the course of his morning discourse at the Roman Cathedral Cathedral yesterday Father Lynch made very complimentary reference to Father Bernard Vaughan, the distinguished Jesuit preacher at present in the Orient. Father Vaughan, he said, had just given noteworthy and much appreciated lectures in Japan. He is expected in Hongkong to-day by the *Paul Leont* on his way back to Europe. Father Lynch described him as a fearless preacher, who made his mark on the twentieth century by strong denunciation of society evils in modern life.

THE COURT CARDS AND THEIR JOKER.

Mr. Edgar Warwick's Costume Concert Party, "The Court Cards and their Joker" (from London), when going North reached this Colony at a season of the year when most residents are well booked up with private engagements, and the attendance at their performances on that occasion were much smaller than the excellence of their entertainments merited. On Saturday night, when the little Company, on their return from a successful tour in the North, opened another short season at the Theatre Royal, they had the pleasure of appearing before a large and extremely enthusiastic audience. Encores to almost every item in the programme were demanded and in few cases were the audience satisfied with one recall. The Court Cards and their Joker—consisting of two ladies and five gentlemen—are an excellent combination. Singing is the main feature of the entertainment, and the songs, duets, quartets, etc., are delightfully humorous and extremely well rendered. Miss Maude Fane (the "Queen of Hearts") and Miss Marsden Owen sing their humorous ditties with a charm which is irresistible, and Mr. Gordon Nicholls proved himself as able as a conjuror and ventriloquist as in his vocal performances. A high standard of excellence is maintained throughout the entertainment, and the enthusiastic appreciation shown by the audience on Saturday night is an assurance that the present season of the Company will prove far more profitable than their visit of a couple of months ago.

FATHER LYNCH IN HONGKONG.

Two very large congregations filled the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday. The preacher morning and evening was Father Lynch, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in the Philippines. The sermon at the 9.30 mass was practically an invitation to the Mission to be given this week in the Cathedral. The working motto of Pope Pius X. "to restore all things in Christ" would be, he said, the working motto of this Passion week mission. It was a time of honest work, serious thought, earnest resolve, and fervent prayer. Father Lynch, who uses homely illustration, called mission time a "docking time of the soul." Just as the *Minnetonka* was docked in Kowloon and repaired and renovated, so their souls from time to time should be reformed and renewed in Christ. The evening sermon was on "Eternity." By illustration from scenes he had witnessed in different parts of the world, and particularly during the last Turkish war, Father Lynch drove home the lessons he wished to convey from what he called the "great thought." The congregational singing was a feature of the evening service. A special hymn card printed for the occasion enabled all present to join heartily in the devotions. There will be a short morning talk each day after the 7 o'clock mass. For the convenience of visitors from Kowloon and the Peak the evening service will begin at six o'clock.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The following Circular issued by H.M. Consul-General to the British mercantile firms in Canton is published in the *Government Gazette* for general information:—The Republican Board of Foreign Affairs having addressed a letter to H.M. Minister at Peking stating that at the present time, when the disbandment of troops is proceeding throughout the Provinces, there is a risk of bad characters combining with ignorant persons to make secret purchases of munitions of war with the object of disturbing the public peace, I beg to notify British subjects that in the purchase of munitions of war by the Provinces the approval of the Central Government is necessary and that merchants undertaking such contracts should satisfy themselves of the existence of permits from the Ministry of War regularising the transaction.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SEXTUPLE LOAN.

LONDON, March 8th.

The *Times*, in discussing the hitch in the proposed Chinese loan, states that it does not doubt that the misunderstanding can be adjusted, and urges that the proposed control should not be allowed to extend to political objects or involve undue meddling with internal administration. It does not believe that Yuan Shih-kai intends using the loan for aggressive purposes, and the slightest indication that it would be used, for example, to assist the Chinese who are still hovering on the eastern border line of Tibet would instantly close British pockets. It thinks that until proof is shown to the contrary it is reasonable to assume that China deserves the help asked for, and attaches importance to the comparative tranquillity in China during the past twelve months, and the prosperity of trade. Yuan Shih-kai has furnished a solid answer to his critics by continuing to hold ground in face of the most doleful prophecies.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL LOANS.

LONDON, March 8th.

It is stated in a telegram from Berlin that the German Imperial Loans have been over-subscribed by 68,000,000 marks.

OUTRAGE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 8th.

A message from Teheran reports that M. Constant, the Belgian Director of Customs at Bushire, and his wife were driving home from dinner on Friday night, when an unknown Persian ran alongside the carriage and fired repeatedly at the occupants. Madame Constant was killed, and her husband was seriously wounded.

THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne telegraphs that Dr. Mawson from the winter camp at Adelie Land has sent wireless messages stating that the climate is probably the severest on earth. The average wind velocity is fifty miles an hour, and the prevalent wind is from the Pole. There are also deluges of snow. The wireless mast was wrecked in 1912, but was re-erected and strengthened. They expect to keep in touch with the outside world.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 8th.

A message from Baltimore states that 20 people were killed and 50 injured, and that forty are still missing, as the result of an explosion on the steamer *Alum Chine*, which was loading dynamite in the Harbour. Thirty-two of the victims were on board a new United States collier which had only just been completed. This vessel was partially destroyed by the explosion, which was felt at a distance of a hundred miles.

A schoolhouse several miles away was also partially destroyed, and several children were injured. Baltimore was shaken as by an earthquake.

The latest casualties are estimated at between 40 and 50 killed and 60 injured, fifteen fatally. The damage amounts to about half a million dollars.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

LONDON, March 8th.

In the Prorogation Speech, which was very brief, regrets were expressed that only a nominal rest could be given after the legislative labours of the House. It was necessary, however, to summon hon. members again within a few days to consider the provision for the year, and to renew deliberations of public affairs. The Speech mentions that assent has been given to the India Government Act and a number of domestic reforms, from which beneficial results are anticipated.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, March 8th.

Wales defeated Ireland by 16 points to 13 at Swansea on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Midland Railway states that the position has been changed by Richardson's recent statements. It is now clear that he had no intention wilfully to disobey orders, and consequently the Company had confirmed its offer to reinstate him. They also recognised that for the present regulations there is a possibility of an employee suffering injustice, and had therefore given instructions for a careful consideration and revision of the regulations to meet this point. The Company's reply is regarded as removing all possibility of a strike.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants accepts the Midland Railway's reply, and hopes for more amicable relations between masters and men in the future. It congratulates Richardson and the members of the Society generally on their loyalty during the crisis.

LONDON BAKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

LONDON, March 8th.

The London bakers threaten to go on strike on the 15th inst. Their demand is for a minimum wage of 30/- weekly for adults in shops and 32/- a week in factories, with a 54 hour week, including an hour daily for meals. The masters agree to the increase of wages, but insist that a man shall work up ten sacks weekly. The one hope of peace is the conference on Monday.

SYDNEY STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, March 8th.

The strike of gas workers in Sydney is ended.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, March 8th.

The British trade returns for February show an increase in imports amounting to £4,077,115, and an increase in exports amounting to £3,687,414. The increase in imports mainly consisted of raw wool, £1,500,000; grain and flour, nearly £1,000,000; meat, £500,000; and timber, £500,000, while raw cotton decreased by £1,374,329. The increase in exports were: cotton, £245,000; iron and steel manufactures, £200,000; machinery, £266,000. Wool exports decreased by £117,617.

SUFFRAGETTE TERRORISM.

LONDON, March 8th.

Miss Locke, one of the two women suffragettes concerned in setting fire to the tea pavilion in Kew Gardens last month, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the second division. She was also bound over to be of good behaviour for two years.

AN "INCIDENT" AT MONASTIR.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the Solbranje the Bulgarian Minister of Finance intimated that representations would be made to Belgrade concerning the expulsion by Servians from Monastir of the Manager of the local branch of the Bulgarian National Bank.

THE BURNING STEAMER.

LONDON, March 8th.

The fire on the British steamer *Turkiana*, which was reported from Rio de Janeiro, has broken out afresh. The underwriters apprehend that the loss will amount to £300,000. The passengers will be conveyed to London by the first available steamer.

FRENCH SCHOOLBOYS AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 8th.

The schoolboys of France are sending a signed memorial to the Government saying that they will gladly spend three years in barracks since the interests of national defence require the sacrifice.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 8th.

A message from Sydney states that Sir James Graham has passed away at the age of 87.

[The deceased Knight, who was born at Edinburgh in 1826, was an M.D. of Edinburgh University. He was a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly from 1894 to 1901, when he was elected Mayor of Sydney.]

TELEGRAMS.

[THE H. REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBSTRUCTION IN THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

[FORCED SCALE OF FINES.]

London, March 9th.

The Government at Budapest has introduced into Parliament now Standing Orders, chiefly designed to prevent obstruction of Parliamentary business. The orders include fines of £4 to be imposed on members reprimanded; 16s. daily on members suspended; and £20 if a member who has been suspended re-enters the House.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

London, March 9th.

The Reichstag has passed a credit of £10,000 for cotton cultivation in East Africa. Herr Solf, the Colonial Minister, remarked that Germany must follow England's lead in competing with America. The House passed a resolution in favour of adequate provision for cotton growing in the supplementary estimates.

THE BALKAN WAR.

London, March 9th.

The Turkish prisoners at Epirus total 100,000.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S JUBILEE.

London, March 9th.

Queen Alexandra celebrated her jubilee quietly at Marlborough House. The Recorder read the City's address, to which Her Majesty made a gracious reply. Members of the Royal Family paid visits of congratulation.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

London, March 8th.

A telegram from Sydney states that Wilding, Jones and Doust have been selected to contest the Davis Cup. Brookes will be unable to go. The Association is arranging to play the preliminary match against the United States in England.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO FATHER SPADA.

The Club de Recreio was crowded yesterday, when the many friends of Father Spada assembled to wish him farewell and to witness the ceremony of the presentation to this popular priest of an illuminated address. Father Spada has been appointed to the important post of adviser to the General Mission to China, and leaves for the headquarters at Milan on Wednesday, to the sincere regret of everyone to whom his genial personality was known, after 21 years in the Far East, 18 of which were spent in Hongkong.

The address, which was signed by over 2,000 people of various nationalities, was enclosed in a special case of beautiful silver ornamentation. The Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni and Father Lynch were among the large gathering.

The President of the Club (Mr. A. Rosa Pereira) made the presentation. He said that when the news reached him that their beloved friend and counsellor was going away it was deeply felt. All the residents were deeply sorry. He was about to take his departure, and the sorrow was keenly felt. They would be losing their best friend. Everyone knew the amiable and cheerful way in which he had treated them, and it might be in spiritual matters.

Since the opening of the new Courts of Justice our attention has been drawn on two or three occasions to the indignity of a man being arrested and taken to the gaol to the Court, and now that the Magistrate's business is being conducted in the old Supreme Court building the grievance is accentuated, because it means that all persons under arrest have to be brought through the streets under escort to stand their trial. It has been represented to us that the British law regards all men innocent until they are proved guilty, and that it is intolerable that men who have been arrested on incorrect information should be marched through the public streets as felons.

In England prisoners are conveyed from the prison to the Court in a closed vehicle, popularly known as the "Black Maria," and it has been suggested to us that a similar conveyance should be provided here, or that prisoners should be taken to and from the Courts in closed chairs.

There are obvious objections to both suggestions. Considering the hilly character of the town and the situation of the gaol, it will be recognised that the use of a large van for this purpose, even if feasible, would be dangerous; while the transport of prisoners from the point of view of the police, who are responsible for the safe conveyance of a prisoner, but the subject is nevertheless one to which the authorities might give consideration.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The appointment of Mr. E. Shellim to the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the departure of Mr. E. Osborne is regarded with satisfaction by the foreign community. Mr. Shellim is not altogether without experience of local government, having been for some years a member of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, and as his business capacity is recognised by the banking and mercantile community of Hongkong, as is shown by the fact that he is Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and is on the directorate of a number of important companies, he should prove a worthy successor to Mr. Osborne, who was once described by H.E. the Governor as the embodiment of commonsense.

When one recalls the difficulty in getting Hongkong to "enthuse" over any project it must come as a surprise to find that the annual exhibition promoted by the Hongkong Horticultural Society proved such a success this year. It is pleasant to find the love of horticultural pursuits manifested by so many, even though much of the work is done by proxy, but perhaps the explanation of the success of the Show is that the Chinese themselves take a greater interest in this society than they do in other organisations started by Europeans.

It was too bad of the naval authorities to have their big guns booming in the silent watches of the night or the cold grey morning. A man's temper is not improved when he is roused from his sleep and asked to explain the meaning of that awesome sound to the shaver of his joys and sorrows. Of course, everybody knows what the naval and military people have been doing this week, but I must on no account mention it. Our authorities are very susceptible.

A fortnight ago it was announced in the *Government Gazette* that all non-Chinese persons resident in this Colony are liable to arrest if they cross the border line of the New Territories without a passport, and adding that British subjects who desire to obtain passports, should address themselves to H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Canton forwarding at the same time the necessary fee of \$4.20. In October last the point was raised in the *Daily Press* that passports were not required by foreigners proceeding inland from ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 li (roughly just over 30 miles), though, of course, permits to shoot had to be obtained from the territorial authorities. It was argued then that Hongkong and Macao were "ports open to trade" within the meaning of the term in the Treaties, and in support of this it was mentioned that according to an official list issued by the British Legation, Lappa and Kowloon appeared among the "treaty ports and places opened by China to foreign trade," the inference being that the Treaty privilege under notice applied as much to these places as to others.

If this contention is correct, it would appear that non-Chinese persons travelling more than ten miles beyond the border should first obtain a passport. Foreigners who travel, say, to Canton, itself a treaty port, by rail or by river, incurring a considerable risk of being put to some inconvenience should they be stopped en route. The Chinese authorities, however, have been quite placid on the matter up till the present, and have doubtless good reason for not hampering a traffic which is profitable to the country.

Before I leave the subject I might ask why the British Consulate at Canton should announce that the proper fee for a passport is \$4.20, when passports are issued from the same Consulate at Canton for \$2.50?

Since the opening of the new Courts of Justice our attention has been drawn on two or three occasions to the indignity of a man being arrested and taken to the gaol to the Court, and now that the Magistrate's business is being conducted in the old Supreme Court building the grievance is accentuated, because it means that all persons under arrest have to be brought through the streets under escort to stand their trial. It has been represented to us that the British law regards all men innocent until they are proved guilty, and that it is intolerable that men who have been arrested on incorrect information should be marched through the public streets as felons.

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There are obvious objections to both suggestions. Considering the hilly character of the town and the situation of the gaol, it will be recognised that the use of a large van for this purpose, even if feasible, would be dangerous; while the transport of prisoners from the point of view of the police, who are responsible for the safe conveyance of a prisoner, but the subject is nevertheless one to which the authorities might give consideration.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The vicissitudes through which the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. has passed since its formation makes the reading of the report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of shareholders held on Wednesday last all the more pleasant. On the principle that there is no need for painting the rose or colouring the lily, the Chairman submitted a severely plain statement of facts concerning the immensely fortified position of the Company, since the recent sale of a portion of its properties and the acquisition of the "Police Basin" as a part of the bargain with the Government. It was, perhaps, wise in any "high falutin'" phrases in presenting their account of last year's stewardship. The concern held such inherent potentialities that those who chose to stick by it in its varying fortunes in past years have at last come to realise that their investment in the stocks of the Company cannot be regarded as otherwise than in the nature of "gold-edged securities." The misfortunes that overtook the Company seven years ago—in the great typhoon of 1906—led to a much-needed augmentation of capital wherewith provision could be made for underwriting the risk of loss and damage to which the properties of the Company are always subjected. In other ways the financial position was strengthened by the reduction of the overdraft with the Bank, which has since been practically wiped out by the completion of the sale of the land south of Salisbury Road for the Railway Terminus.

On this point the Hon. Mr. Ross and his colleagues on the Board of Directors did not err on the side of prolixity in the speech from the chair at Wednesday's meeting. The Chairman might, at least, have added that, apart altogether from the immediate direct benefit to the Company by the cash payment it received for the parting with its south-eastern-most property, the advantage accruing to the Godown Company by having the Railway Terminus brought literally to its gates cannot, at this stage of the commercial development of the peninsula, be assessed in the true value of dollars and cents. If it had been decided to have the Railway Terminus at Blackhead's Point, as at one time proposed, or on the waste reclaimed land at Hung Hom Bay, requires no great stretch of imagination to realise the prejudice the Godown Company was likely to suffer (to the immediate advantage of its competitors) from being so far removed from the terminus of the great sidings planned for the terminus of a line destined to connect with the trunk line to North China.

What Hongkong is to Calcutta, Kowloon will be to Hongkong; and as Calcutta will ever remain the great commercial capital of India so is Hongkong fated to hold its pre-eminent position in regard to the trade of the world with South China. The above general critical observations may be enlarged to include a few figures (probably intentionally omitted from the Chairman's speech) in elucidation of the present-day enormously increased capital value of the Wharf and Godown Co. The value of Land and Buildings at Fowloon is stated at \$2,864,677.77 apportioned as to Land, \$1,332,092.24; Buildings, \$1,532,575.53.

The Company own 940,390 square feet at Kowloon which, at \$4 a foot, a moderate average market value for the land, should yield, \$3,761,560, plus value of buildings, \$1,532,575.53—total value, \$5,294,135.53; or an excess of \$2,429,457.76 over and above the stock value. This substantial intrinsic appreciation divided by 60,000 (the number of shares), shows a capital appreciation of \$40.50 per share, leaving out of count the higher value of the good-will. On the showing of the balance-sheet, the capitalized value of the stock at the present time is not less than \$90.50 for every share of the face value of \$50.

The transfer from the Government to the Company of that "wedged in" piece of land between the Company's properties known as the Police Basin was referred to by the Chairman as apparently a quite incidental and minor affair. To one claiming some slight knowledge of land values in Hongkong, the acquisition of the Police Basin area, giving, as it does, a continuous water frontage to the business of the Company, is pregnant with immense advantages to its shareholders. Old residents in Hongkong will remember the futile efforts of the community to regain possession from the Lords of the Admiralty of the "wedged in" marine lots between central and eastern Praya. They know also to their own cost what is the Colony's loss by having the electric tramway was first mooted and the Praya East Reclamation Scheme was on the tapis. They know also to their own cost what is the Colony's loss by having the Naval Dock and yard cutting into a continuous coast line from west to east. Had the Police Basin at Kowloon remained Crown land liable to alienation to the highest bidder, with the knowledge that large and financially powerful foreign importing firms have all along cast longing eyes on any available marine lots for the erection of godowns and wharves, the odds are against the Hongkong and Kowloon Co. coming into possession unless at a price far in excess of

that at which the property now stands in the books of the Company. We have had it publicly stated within the past month (vide the report of the meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.) that the demand for warehousing accommodation in the Colony is exceeding the supply. This fact is self-evident when we consider the circumscribed area of the Island and the limited deep-water frontage on the peninsula of Kowloon. On the one hand we have a limited area of land and on the other an ever-expanding volume of trade yearly. There is every indication that, large as the trade of China has been since the Revolution, bankers and merchants are providing for large development of the import trade into China in the immediate future. When China obtains the loan of the capital she needs—as she must within measurable distance of time—the expected impetus to trade will most assuredly exceed all anticipations. Inasmuch as the earnings of the Godown Company are influenced by the volume of trade in and passing through Hongkong, the balance sheet of the Company is for comment may be accepted as the mercury in the commercial barometer of the Colony.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. CRAIGENOWER C.C.

This League match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday and resulted in a win for Craigenower. Scores:—

CRAIGENOWER.	
E. L. Brage, b Macaskill	44
W. H. Vivesh, c Evans, b Macaskill	5
A. O. Curvalho, b Macaskill	1
L. A. Bora, c and b Macaskill	10
J. V. Brage, b Macaskill	0
G. A. Hancock, run out	1
H. H. Taylor, c Rouse, b Dixon	1
R. Basa, c Raven, b Macaskill	20
R. Pestoni, c Macaskill, b Weaver	6
W. H. Warren, not out	4
Chunyut, b Macaskill	0
Extras	26

Total	
Bowling Analysis	114
Macaskill	15.5 0 44 7
Dixon	9 0 27 1
Weaver	6 0 17 1

KOWLOON.	
W. E. Dixon, b Taylor	14
Eng. L. Smith, b Taylor	7
H. S. Rouse, c and b Taylor	5
F. J. de Rome, l.b.w., Taylor	14
J. H. Mead, c and b Taylor	18
A. R. F. Raven, b Brage, b Taylor	0
P. Wilkie, b Taylor	3
W. T. Elson, b Taylor	0
E. R. Macaskill, c Rouse, b Brage	13
W. L. Weaver, not out	4
B. Evans, b Taylor	4
Extras	5

Total	
Bowling Analysis	87
Taylor	11 0 55 8
Brage	2 1 5 2
Pestoni	8 2 22 0

HONGKONG "B" V. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTALS.

Played on the Hongkong Cricket ground on Saturday, the home team winning easily by 123 runs and one wicket. The salient feature of the game was the brilliant display by A. A. Claxton, who hit three 6's and eleven 4's in his total of 70. Score and analysis in his total.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTALS.	
Sergeant Worswick, c H. Hancock, b	5
Gr. Master-Sergeant Davies, b Dodwell	7
Capt. Robertson, c Dodwell, b Maas	0
Major Bowen, b Dodwell	5
Staff-Sergeant Kirby, b Maas	11
Rev. Foster-Pegg, c Dodwell, b Maas	14
Pte. Hooper, b Dodwell	12
Lance-Corpl. Saunders, b Maas	1
Pte. Riley, b Dodwell	8
Pte. Bartholomew, not out	3
Sergeant Cox, run out	3
Extras	3

Total	
Bowling Analysis	71
S. H. Dodwell	12 3 38 1
M. M. Maas	11.5 1 31 7

HONGKONG "B."	
Stephenson, c Robertson, b	16
Bowen	70
A. A. Claxton, b Foster-Pegg	4
F. H. Rodgers, c Hooper, b Bowen	4
R. P. Thurstield, st. Worswick, b	3
Bowen	3
Foster-Pegg, c Kirby, b	17
Foster-Pegg	17
M. Hancock, b Foster-Pegg	11
M. M. Maas, c Saunders, b Bowen	3
E. A. S. Fowler, not out	24
S. H. Dodwell, c Davies, b Robertson	21
R. H. Hancock, c Bowen, b Davies	1
A. O. Long did not bat	5
Extras	5

Total (for 9 wickets)	
Bowling Analysis	194
Foster-Pegg	15 2 65 3
Davies	7 0 40 1
Bowen	10 1 66 4
Robertson	2 0 14 1

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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above Company took place at the Hotel on Saturday, Dr. J. W. Noble (Chairman of the Board of Directors) presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Hutton Potts, J. W. C. Bonnar, and J. Scott Harston (Directors), F. O. Maitland, M. S. Northcote, J. Walker, A. Weill, J. H. Taggart (Manager), Shi Po Sham, Lai Chan, Fung Fat Hang, and C. Mooney (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—I will with your permission follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read. There is nothing in the accounts that calls for special mention. The kitchen, which was formerly on the fifth floor, has been moved down to the first floor, and that portion of the building from which it was removed has been converted into living rooms with private bath rooms attached. These are now occupied and have become a revenue-producing section of the premises. The dining section is more appreciated and has lounge is being more appreciated and has in the opinion of your Board fully justified the expenditure necessary for its creation. We find, however, it is too small, and arrangements have been completed for extending it to the outside wall of the building. The alteration will require no structural changes and will be a "grill" has far exceeded expectations. Plans are now being prepared for our consideration which, if adopted, will enlarge the present room by adding an additional floor space of 15 x 45 feet. This extra space is much needed and, while not costly, will be an improvement. Another alteration which will soon be undertaken will take the form of an arched skylight of stained glass to replace the dingy glass skylight now covering the hall leading into the main dining room. This new skylight will be similar in character to the one over the stairway leading from the ground to the first floor. In the ladies' dining room there will be placed a domed skylight of stained glass, which should add greatly to the comfort of the room, as it will afford better ventilation, as well as add to the appearance of the room, and at the same time permitting more light to enter than is at present possible. A new launch, eighty feet long, has been ordered and will be completed in about four months. The new launch will have greater carrying capacity for both passengers and luggage than our old launch, which has been inadequate for some years. We have recently purchased a motor launch for light harbour work. This latest acquisition will effect a saving in fuel, as well as facilitate our work on busy days. Since our last meeting there has been a change in the personnel of your Board. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who occupied a seat on the Board several years ago, and who is thoroughly conversant with the duties, was invited to take the seat left vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Osborne. Mr. Bonnar's appointment requires your confirmation. Mr. Osborne has retired from the Board and left Hongkong for England, where he will henceforth make his home. Mr. Osborne's retirement requires more than a mere passing mention. He joined the Board early in 1894, at a time when the Hongkong Hotel was at its lowest ebb. The profit and loss account in the balance sheet dated March 3rd, 1894, showed a debit balance of \$10,478.17. The Company was heavily in debt, and a second mortgage was about to be placed on the furniture. The shares were then quoted in the market at \$15 each. By dint of perseverance and much strenuous work, the new board of directors (of whom Mr. Osborne formed one), which came into being about that time, succeeded in placing the Company on a stable footing. As showing the difficulties which had to be faced, I may mention that during a very stormy general meeting held on March 15th, 1894, an effort was made to bargain with the board of directors; the terms being that unless they all resigned, Mr. Osborne would not be passed. Mr. Osborne as a member of the new Board could always be depended upon when hard work or neglected duty. The Hongkong Hotel, through Mr. Osborne's retirement, has lost the services of one who gave of his best for the benefit of the Company. By his departure you have lost an earnest worker, and the Colony a valued citizen, one who will be missed, and whose place will not be readily filled. I am sure you will all join me in wishing him well, long life and happiness, and in thus publicly extending to him, for his long years of service and labour, a few words of thanks. Of thanks, I fear most of us are, usually, too sparing. Mr. Potts, who has been associated with the Company for a great many years, goes Home shortly on six months' leave of absence and will return to us again in the autumn. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I will be pleased to answer any question you may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. Maitland, in seconding the motion, said:—I am sure the shareholders are very pleased with the management and wish to give their thanks to the directors and the management for the care of their interests. I would like to endorse what the Chairman has said about Mr. Osborne. I am sure great thanks are due to him for long service on behalf of the shareholders, and I am sure his wish has been all through to do his best for the Company, and he has done that.

Dr. Noble—I thank you on behalf of the Board and on behalf of Mr. Osborne, who is not present to thank you himself. The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Taggart, accompanied by Mr. Shi Po Sham, to the appointment of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar to the directorate, in place of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, was confirmed.

Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed, and Mr. Weill seconded, the re-election of Dr. J. W. Noble to the Board of directors. The motion was carried.

Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors, on the motion of Mr. J. Walker, seconded by Mr. Lai Chan.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday next, obtainable on application at the Secretary's office.

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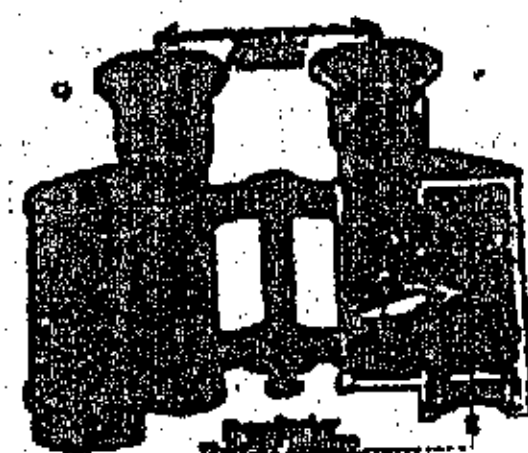
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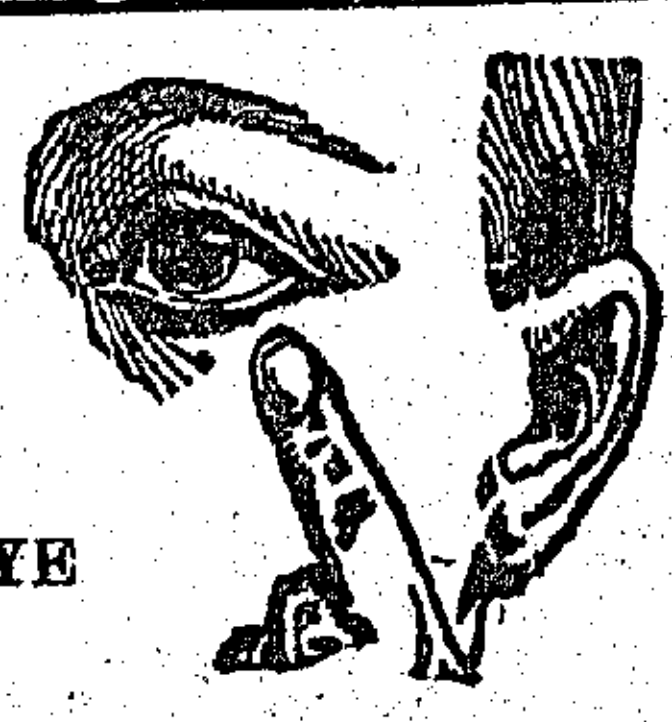
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HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Report of the General Committee of the "Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce," for the year ended 31st December, 1912, presented to the Members at the Annual Meeting held in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1913, was as follows:—

Among the questions of interest dealt with during the past year were the following:—

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.
This Chamber strongly endorsed the message of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers to Prince Ching and Prince Chung at Peking urging them to induce the Court and the Imperial clan to accept some suitable form of democratic government and thus enable peace and order to be restored.

QUALIFICATION OF ACTUARIES.
The Chamber was asked by Government for its opinion as to the advisability of the introduction in the Colony of rules laying down the qualification of actuaries for the purposes of the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance (No. 11 of 1907). The Committee suggested that Government should prepare a list of duly qualified gentlemen resident in the Colony to be accepted as equal to such other persons having actuarial knowledge as the Hongkong Government may, on the application of a Company, approve.

ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR.
The opinion of the Chamber was invited by Government concerning a proposal to improve the western entrance of the Harbour by dredging operations estimated to cost \$300,000.—The Committee considered that the benefit to the Shipping Community would be small and out of all proportion to the cost. The opinion expressed by the Committee was that if large vessels visited the port as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal a far more comprehensive and costly scheme would have to be considered.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911.
It will be remembered that under the title of the "New Companies Ordinance" there was published a letter addressed by this Chamber to Government on the subject of the better control of Chinese Joint-Stock Companies and suggesting, among other things, that Government should oblige all Companies registered under the Companies Ordinance to keep their books in English. After considerable correspondence on the subject, the Committee have now received and approved a draft Amending Ordinance.

EUROPEAN LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.
The Committee supported the suggestion of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master to the Government that the Limited Partnership Act 1907 of England be re-enacted in the Colony.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED.
An Ordinance to establish Limited Partnerships is now law.

SCARCITY OF \$1 NOTES.
The Committee represented to Government that the Colony required an increase of \$100,000 in notes of one dollar denomination. The Committee is now informed that the suggested increase has received the sanction of the Imperial Government.

UNDESIRABLE QUARANTINE DELAY.
The Chamber was approached by the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, with regard to a serious delay in the visit of the Port Health Officer to the s.s. *Huangshan* upon her arrival in Port on the 27th February, 1912, and the inconvenience to passengers and loss to the Company caused by the decision of the P.O.C. to delay vaccination until the following morning.

Your Committee, in supporting the Steamboat Co.'s protest, contended that the time had arrived for the appointment of permanent Health Officers employed by the Government and in no way engaged in private practice. Unfortunately, the suggestion, which would have been a decided step towards efficiency, was not favourably received by Government.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM KEWICK, M.P.
A cable of condolence was despatched to Mr. Henry Kewick, M.P., on the occasion of the death of Mr. W. Kewick, M.P., expressing the sympathy of the Chamber of Commerce.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
The Chamber was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Henry Kewick, M.P., as their delegate to the Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

A letter was received from the Chairman of the American Executive Committee of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce inviting the attendance of delegates from this Chamber. Unfortunately it was found impossible to appoint representative.

URGENT WARNING.
The notice of the Chamber was directed to the disregard by the s.s. *Wing On* of the warnings issued by the Senior Naval Officer at Canton for the proper safeguarding of British vessels in the Canton and West Rivers.

The Secretary of the Chamber was instructed to make personal call on the Owners of the vessel and request them to pay proper attention to warnings issued for their benefit.

ORDINANCE GOVERNING ADMITTANCE OF PERSONS INTO JAVA AND MADURA.
The Consul General for the Netherlands courteously forwarded for the information of the Chamber a copy of the Royal Decree of the 20th January, 1911, regarding the admittance of Netherlands subjects and foreigners into Java and Madura.

NEW REGULATIONS OF THE LUN WOO TONG.
This Tong was established in Canton by the Compradores of the European Firms doing business there with the object of putting the Import Trade of Canton on a cash basis.

The Committee are informed by the Canton Chamber that the object of the Tong has been accomplished.

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tests, the Indian Government are restricting sales, but while this affords some measure of relief all representations made by H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking to the Central Government have failed to remove the restrictions on importation initiated by provincial authorities.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN THE COLONY.
Government was approached with reference to the serious outbreak of plague and its effect on Shipping. While approving of the methods adopted by the M.O.H., the Committee considered that if carried out Government must be prepared to pay full compensation to house-holders.

MAJOR'S CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE OF 1911.
Certain points governed by this Ordinance were raised by Messrs. Garner, Quetch & Co., but the Committee were unable to agree that reasonable grounds for complaint existed.

COURT OF APPEAL ORDINANCE.
An interesting memorandum of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong on the Court of Appeal Ordinance was forwarded by the Society to the Chamber. The memorandum was carefully considered by the Committee and their views imparted to the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, who was at that time the Chamber's Representative on the Legislative Council and who gave expression to them in Council.

HARBOUR ROBBERIES.
Letters were received from Messrs. She-wan, Tomes & Co., Agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., and from the Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong relative to a series of robberies then occurring in the harbour.

The Government were addressed by the Chamber on the subject and supplied minutes by the Harbour Master and the Capt. Superintendent of Police showing what precautions were being adopted for the prevention of robberies.

PRIVATE BOATS AND MOORINGS.
A letter was addressed to the Chamber by the Acting Superintendent of the P. & O. Co., relative to a somewhat recent request by the Harbour Master that they should remove their West Point Barge and moorings.

The Committee joined the P. & O. Co. in their protest to Government against any removal without adequate recompense.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF RICE FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA.
The Chamber was informed by the Acting Consul General for the Netherlands that from the 22nd July, 1912, the exportation of rice from Netherlands India would be prohibited, exception being made for rice already sold under contract.

PLATAS SHOL WIRELESS STATION.
In response to a suggestion that this Colony should guarantee payment for the erection of a Wireless Station on the Platras so that the work would be forthwith commenced, your Committee gave its opinion that as Messrs. Siemens were making every effort to establish a station with Central Government it did not seem desirable to approach the Hongkong Government on the subject.

THE GOVERNMENT FIRE FLOT.
It was considered necessary to address Government upon the subject of the inefficient Fire Float service. A Report by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., will be found in Appendix X.

PANAMA CANAL SAN-FRANCISCO EXHIBITION 1913.
The Committee expressed the opinion that it was desirable that the Colony should be represented and suggested that Chinese Merchants should be approached with a view to securing co-operation.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS.
Correspondence between this Chamber and Canton previous to the establishment

of the present Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be found in Appendix B.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A question as to the conditions under which import goods are sold on commission in the Colony was addressed to the Chamber by Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon and replied to by the Committee.

By the courtesy of the Consul for Russia a bulletin of Foreign Trade in St. Petersburg was put upon the files of the Chamber and additional bulletins have been promised.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BOLIVIA.
The Committee, upon being asked for their views, had no objection to offer to the adherence of this Colony to the Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Bolivia.

PILFERAGE OF CARGO.
The Canton Chamber stated that it had reason to believe that systematic pilfering existed in Hongkong Harbour.

The Committee suggested that the better course would be to communicate with the Hongkong police.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN THE COLONY.
The Chamber was asked whether it still held the opinion that legislation should be introduced to stop the circulation in the Colony of bank notes other than those duly authorised by law.

The Chamber endorsed their views conveyed by letter dated 11th December, 1907.

DISPUTE ARISING OUT OF THE WORDING OF THE CONFERENCE TARIFF.
Correspondence was received and filed concerning a dispute arising out of the wording of the Conference Tariff dated 1st April, 1912.

MEMBERSHIP.
During the year under review, Mr. C. L. Gorham died and Messrs. Linstead & Davis resigned their membership. Messrs. Flower Eberius went into bankruptcy.

Messrs. Brutton & Hett became Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton by the dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Brutton's name now appears among the individual members.

During the year the following firms were elected Members and their election requires the usual confirmation at the Annual Meeting:—The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., The Orient Tobacco Manufacturing, Ltd., Messrs. Botelho Bros. The membership now consists of 128 firms and 19 individual members.

COMMITTEE.
During the year Messrs. H. W. Robertson and G. H. Medhurst resigned, and their places were taken by Mr. G. T. Edkins and Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell.

The Chairman (Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.) and Mr. Shellin were away from the Colony on leave of absence during the year and returned before the end of the year. During Mr. Hewett's absence, Mr. N. J. Stabb acted as Chairman. Upon Mr. Hewett leaving the Colony in July, 1912, Mr. Murray Stewart was elected to sit in the Legislative Council as the Chamber's representative, and upon Mr. Murray Stewart going home in September, Mr. J. W. C. Romner was elected for the balance of Mr. Hewett's leave of absence. Mr. Hewett returned to the Colony and resumed the Chairmanship and his seat on the Council on 20th December, 1912.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Swatow, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Kobe, Shanghai, Peking, Yokohama, Fuzhou, Nagasaki, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [127]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
SILVER \$1,500,000 at 2/11 = \$15,000,000
SILVER \$17,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dowdall, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
G. F. Frieland, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Sleib, Esq.,
G. R. Laurence, Esq.,
F. Lieb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1913. [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND Yen 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agents at:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1913. [443]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.
NEDERLANDSche COMMERCIAL BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)
Paid up Capital Fl. 14,905,350 (\$1,242,112)
Reserve Fund Fl. 5,022,161.27 (\$415,513)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,
SWISS BANKERS.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances. Rates on Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

E. J. H. VAN DELDEN, Acting Manager,
No. 8, Des Voux Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1913. [121]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,225,000
PAID UP 552,000
RESERVE FUND 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks, and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1912. 909

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$7,050,000
equal to \$1,450,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Bonds effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1912. [29]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1912. [13]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9TH MARCH, 1913, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Bar at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria	7.30	30.15	61	53	NNE	1	b
Nansha	6.30	29.79	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodadi	—	29.85	—	—	W	2	—
Tokio	—	29.99	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	30.03	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	30.11	—	—	NW	1	—
Kagoshima	—	30.06	—	—	N	—	—
Osaka	—	30.02	—	—	NW	—	—
Naha	—	29.95	—	—	NW	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.99	—	—	NE	—	—
Beauvais	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	—	30.30	29	80	N	4	—
Wanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.30	34	79	NW	1	—
Shanghai	—	30.17	50	—	NW	1	ov
Sharp Peak	7.30	30.75	54	90	NW	2	o
Amoy	—	30.01	54	94	NW	2	o
Taihou	5.30	30.01	—	—	N	6	—
Taihou	—	29.77	—	—	N	6	—
Taihou	—	29.96	—	—	N	6	—
Koshu	—	29.92	—	—	NW	4	—
Pescadore	—	29.96	—	—	N	10	—
Jantou	9.00	30.07	2	86	NW	2	or
Hongkong	6.30	29.94	53	89	N	5	od
3rd Peak	—	29.95	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.96	59	—	NW	1	od
Wachow	9.30	30.17	47	83	N	2	or
Holow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	—	29.96	—	—	N	4	—
Lourenco	—	29.85	12	—	SW	4	o
C. St. James	—	29.85	73	—	NW	2	o
Agarri	—	29.82	72	—	NW	1	—
Manila	—	29.82	70	—	N	0	b
Leguani	—	29.87	71	—	NW	1	—
Baguio	—	29.87	81	—	NW	1	—
Cebu	—	29.87	85	—	NW	2	b
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, 9th March, 1913.

1 BAROMETRE, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, a hail lightning, a overcast, p. passing showers, equally, rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a wind (wet).

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CHINA.

[FROM "THE TIMES."]

The two articles from our Peking correspondent, shed a discouraging light upon the movement for the suppression of poppy cultivation and opium smoking in China. The whole episode is curiously complicated. On the one hand, there can be no doubt that the efforts to stop the production and use of opium in China have behind them a great deal of genuine moral fervour. Large numbers of Chinese, of high and low degree, are sincerely anxious to banish the drug, which they believe to be a widespread cause of national decadence. They attained a very large measure of success until the revolution threw the country into disorder, when the provincial authorities ceased to render due obedience to Peking. It is reasonable to conclude that, had it not been for the revolution the anti-opium crusade would have shown more permanent results. On the other hand, we are compelled to examine the situation as it exists to-day, and the statements transmitted by our Peking Correspondent reveal conditions of which this country has not hitherto been fully aware. The Central Government, as their recent manifesto shows, are still anxious to carry into effect the provisions of the Manchurian Edict. In some districts their behests have been obeyed with a fervour which has deeply distressed the British supporters of the anti-opium movement. Great Britain was anxious to assist China in her laudable endeavours, but never expected to find herself associated, even by remote implication, in such ruthless acts as the execution of obscure peasants. It may be that Chinese officials can find no lesser deterrent, but their judicial excesses are alienating sympathy and creating dismay abroad. The worst feature of these cruel executions is that they do not appear to be having any general effect. The authentic reports quoted by our Correspondent show that in many provinces the native opium traffic is steadily growing once more. The temptation to make illicit profits is too strong, and the craving for the drug has not been eradicated by a Government order. The difficulty of enforcing the decrees is especially great among a race which includes the most expert and most inveterate smugglers in the world. It becomes almost impossible at a time when the provincial officials are a law unto themselves. The only hope for the suppression of opium in China lies in the reappearance of a strong central administration, and the realization of that hope is still far distant. Dr. Arthur Smith, whose familiarity with Chinese questions is generally acknowledged, has recently expressed his disbelief in the ability of the present Chinese Government to suppress opium.

We reluctantly share his disbelief, and we are constrained to add that the situation is not made easier by the open emergence of motives in China which have nothing to do with morals. All the Chinese crusaders against opium are not animated by the lofty principles they expound with so much zeal. A large proportion of them are merely actuated by an anti-foreign prejudice which resents the right of Great Britain to import Indian opium. The position is so bad that our Correspondent plainly hints that the disappearance of Indian imports will simply be followed by a rise in the consumption of the native product. Under these perplexing circumstances, what is Great Britain to do? She has definite treaty rights which are not as a rule openly violated, but are nevertheless rendered nugatory by quiet destruction. Over \$10,000,000 worth of Indian opium has accumulated in the treaty ports, and it cannot be marketed in provinces where it is admittedly entitled to go. If the Chinese were adhering to their part of the bargain under the latest Agreement, and preventing the consumption of native opium in these provinces, they would have a stronger case; but it is quite clear now that they are doing nothing of the sort. The Government of India have incidentally placed themselves in a most invidious position. They have sold the opium under certificates which described it as exclusively intended for sale in China, in pursuance of the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement. They received huge sums for their opium which they have spent upon special objects. Their certificates must be regarded as implying a warranty that the provisions of the Agreement would be observed. That Great Britain would maintain her treaty rights, and that the opium could be sold in China. It has not been so sold, and Great Britain has taken no very definite steps to maintain her treaty rights. The consequence is that a very great sum of money is imperilled. Though Great Britain and China alone are directly concerned, international interests are now involved, because foreign banks have advanced large amounts upon the opium stored in the treaty ports. The banks advanced the money at their own risks and have no very obvious cause of complaint, but British interests so far predominate that the issue cannot lightly be thrust aside.

We shall gain a clearer conception of the question if we state first what Great Britain cannot do. The revelations regarding the rise in the consumption of native opium are deplorable, and they convey an impression that Great Britain has been tricked, but they cannot govern the decision which must now be made. If China lapses once more into a general case of opium, that is her own affair. We have adopted a definite policy, we cannot now depart therefrom, and we must make the best of it. We are unable to force Indian opium upon China, even in pursuance of our treaty rights. The public conscience of this country would forbid vigorous action, and rightly forbid it. It is still possible to urge the Chinese to permit the sale of Indian opium in provinces open to it under the Agreement, and that course is being followed; but we are tolerably certain that local opposition, coupled with the weakness of the Central Government, will render all such representations of little avail. The moment the Chinese perceived that the British Government would never enforce their

treaty rights by force of arms, the Agreement became a dead letter. Without mincing words, that is the plain situation which we have to face. The real question is, what is to be done with the 30,000 chests of Indian opium now warehoused in China? In what way can the Government of India discharge their manifest obligations to the purchasers of their drug? They are about to stop the sales in Calcutta and Bombay, as they ought to have done long ago, and as we urged them to do in June of last year. But stopping the sales will not ease the financial crisis now developing. We have stated the issue, we have defined the general character of the obligations which appear to us to devolve upon both India and Great Britain; and we trust that some equitable and honourable solution will speedily be found. Nobody can contemplate the unhappy outcome of the crusade with any satisfaction. The wholesale violation of the latest Agreement has done more than anything else to convince public opinion in Great Britain that the Central Government in Peking is paralysed, a discovery which can only do harm to Yuan Shih-kai and his Ministers. India must be aware that her lack of insight in spending her recent surpluses is about to embarrass her finances very greatly. The Anti-Opium League has the melancholy satisfaction of learning that its efforts have mainly assisted in replacing Indian opium by the far more deleterious indigenous product. The only consolation is that the British Empire will soon be rid of a traffic which had become obnoxious; but somebody will have to pay.

AMMUNITION AND ARMS.

A CONSTANT DEMAND.

In the control which is now being exercised over the purchase of arms and ammunition by the various provincial authorities, it is generally believed that there can be seen a strengthening of the power of Peking over the provinces, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*. Up to a short time ago the provincial officials were more or less able to make their own arrangements with the importers of arms, and had the authority to pass them through the ports, but as matters now stand, this can be done only with the sanction of Peking. This does not mean that the provinces are no longer negotiating for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for inquiry in Shanghai shows that in several cases the demand is considerable, but unless orders are accompanied by approval from the capital, it is impossible to obtain the *hukou* necessary for importation. Whilst there are demands from the provinces for armaments, the Central Government is still in the market, the negotiations being largely conducted in Manchuria. For these orders the three leading German arms firms are in keen competition. The reason for what would almost appear to make this trade a German monopoly at the moment is that the Chinese want the '88 Mauser, a weapon which has been in use, but is still serviceable, and can be obtained at a cheap figure. This type of rifle they manufacture themselves, but it is stated that they can purchase them more cheaply than they can make them in the country. With this demand for rifles, ammunition is equally in request, but for the moment political events in Europe have interfered with the prospective supply. Since last week, on account of the Balkan troubles, the German Government has given orders to stop the export of cartridges, so that this branch of trade is at a standstill for the moment. Those engaged in the trade, however, are sanguine, and believe that the embargo may be removed at any moment.

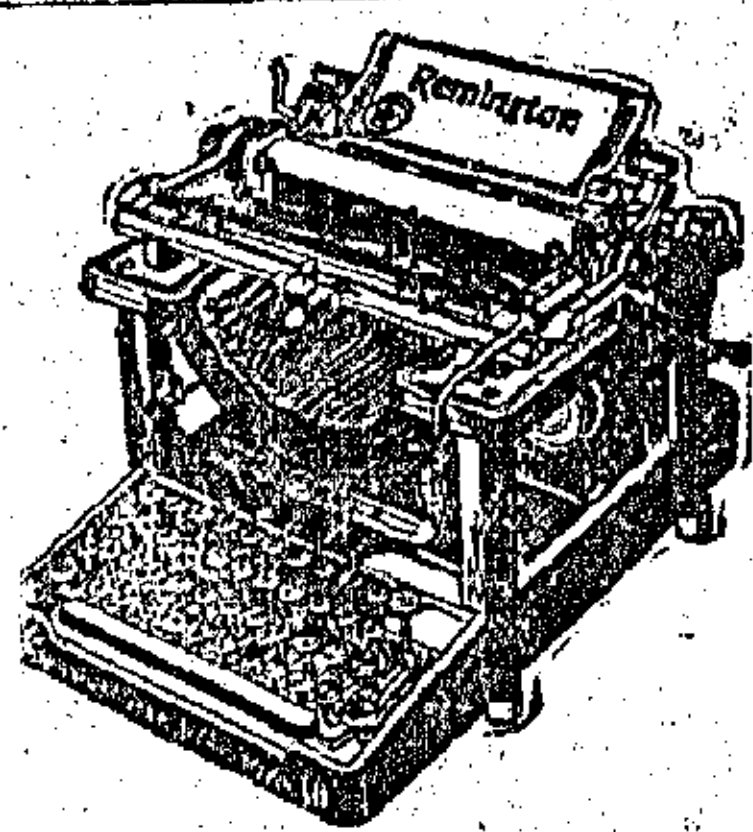
SECRET SOCIETIES.

In view of the rumours of activity among the secret societies opposed to the present Government, an endeavour has been made to ascertain whether these bodies have been making attempts to secure the arms and ammunition necessary for the carrying out of their projects. As far as can be learnt this has not been the case, as it is doubted whether they have the funds for their purchase. Nor have the authorities even a hint of gun-running, although it may be mentioned that a few months ago news of a ship engaged on such an exploit was received. At that time a watch for such a vessel was kept, but it turned out to be a phantom craft.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

SUGGESTION BY LORD CREWE

A White Paper has been issued entitled East India (Mint for Gold) Coinage. It contains copies of the letters and telegrams which have passed between the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and other officials. In May of last year the India Office asked the Treasury if they would agree to maintain a staff at Bombay, subject to the control of the Royal Mint in respect of all purposes connected with the coinage of sovereigns. The Treasury suggested as alternatives that a branch mint should be established at Bombay under the supervision of the Master of the Mint, or that the control of the whole of the existing Mint at Bombay must be taken over by the Government of India. The correspondence concludes with a despatch from Lord Crewe to the Government of India, in which he states that he doubts whether either of these alternatives will commend themselves to that authority. If both were dismissed the question would remain whether it was desirable to produce at one of the Indian mints a separate gold coin of the denomination of, say, Rs. 10. That course would be "inexpensive and would avoid intervention of the British authorities in their general coinage operations. "I am prepared," the despatch concludes, "if you so desire, to sanction the issue of such details as the design, the change of seigniorage, and the expenditure to be incurred on buildings, plant, and additional staff."



INTIMATION

THE Remington Typewriter

IS THE PERPETUAL PIONEER

The No. 10 and No. 11 VISIBLE REMINGTON MODELS are the latest expressions of Remington leadership. They represent the sum total of all Typewriter Achievement—past and present. They contain every merit that the Remington has always had, and every merit that any Writing Machine has ever had. They contain, in addition, new and fundamental improvements that no typewriter has ever had; among them the FIRST COLUMN SELECTOR, the FIRST BUILT-IN TABULATOR and the FIRST KEY-SET TABULATOR. These improvements are the latest contributions to Typewriter Progress, and they are Remington contributions—every one.

The Remington, the Original Pioneer in the Typewriter field, is the present-day Pioneer in all new Developments of the Writing Machine.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED).

SIEMSEN & Co., (MACHINE DEPT.), HONGKONG AND CANTON, General Agents for South China, Formosa, etc. N.B.—Please write and return of post will bring you free of charge an illustrated booklet, "Touch Method Typewriter Instructor," invaluable to all using a Typewriter Machine. [3-1]

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN KOREA.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS ABOLITION.

The semi-official *Seoul Press* gives the following as the text of the speeches delivered at a dinner recently given at Seoul by General Terachi in connection with the proposed abolition of the foreign settlements in Chosen. Speeches were delivered by the Governor-General and Dr. Krüger, the German Consul-General, who represented his colleagues. COUNT TERACHI said:—Gentlemen,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to have the pleasure of meeting you this evening. The question of abolishing the Foreign Settlements was mooted at the time of the annexation, but for mutual convenience they have been allowed to continue as before, except in certain affairs. Now that necessary arrangements have been made between the respective Governments, the preliminary negotiations looking to their adjustment will be commenced on the 17th instant, as communicated to you. The Government-General will spare no pains in protecting all the rights and interests legally acquired by foreigners, while I entertain no doubt that you will on your part deal with the question in a friendly co-operation. It is my sincere hope that in this spirit an amicable adjustment of matters that will present themselves for our solution will be made.

Dr. Krüger, who replied, said:—Your Excellency,—In the name of my colleagues and myself I beg to express our sincerest thanks for the honour accorded to us by this invitation and also for the cordial words your Excellency has addressed to us as representatives of the Government of Chosen. The eve of inaugurating preliminary negotiations for the abolition of the Foreign Settlements in Chosen. When about thirty years ago the reigning King of Korea, in treaties with foreign States, granted to the subjects of these States certain privileges and the right to establish and maintain foreign settlements with self-government in Korea, it was understood by all concerned that such privileges were given as perpetual, but terminate as soon as the substitutions of government, such as advanced nations deem necessary for the protection and the social conditions of their subjects. The Municipal Councils of these Foreign Settlements have therefore always borne in mind that the land set apart was not their own property, but held by them in trust for the local Government, to which they would have to render account in time to come. With this end ever before them it has been their ambition to work for the benefit of the community, giving their time and efforts, and without recompense. The foreign landowners on their part have willingly paid for all these years ground-rents several hundreds per cent. higher than the whole amounts paid by Koreans in taxation. By this co-operation of all the foreigners concerned, the cities have been converted into neat towns, dotted with beautiful gardens and parks, traversed by good roads, provided with proper drainage, and, thus a good example has been given by them to the Korean neighbours. To renounce the advantages gained by privilege of self-government is no easy thing. But the difficulty of doing so is greatly lessened by the knowledge that the Imperial Japanese Government, represented here by your Excellency, assisted by so able a staff, has full recognition of what is required for the well-being and development of this country. We are therefore confident that the rights and interests of foreigners in Chosen will not suffer by the abolition of the Settlements in question. We beg your Excellency to be thoroughly convinced that we, the foreign representatives, shall enter into the preliminary negotiations in a friendly spirit with every desire to bring about a satisfactory conclusion.

PHILATELY AND THE LAW.

Stamp collectors will be interested in the following from the *Bangkok Times* of the 20th ult.:—Bangkok will await with interest some pronouncement by the Philatelic Society on the interesting questions brought up by the stamp case which was decided this morning. The law has a habit, when faced with a legal poser of some nicety, of looking it calmly in the face and stating that it is unnecessary to give any opinion on that point as the case is to be decided on quite other grounds. As we understand it, the Court and that the proprietor of the Siam Stamp Co. innocently bought some Siamese stamps of unusual hues, in the belief that they would be of some interest to philatelists. It is not

alleged that he made any attempt to defraud the revenue and, though some of the witnesses seemed to think differently, we gather that the stamps seized were all genuine Siamese stamps. Nobody had forged or counterfeited the stamps of the country, but somebody had treated these particular stamps with certain acids or otherwise so as to change their colours. The green three-star stamp, for example, when treated with hydrochloric acid, becomes blue, the exact colour of the 14-star stamp. Did the person who changed the colours of these stamps commit an offence? In particular, is what he did properly described as changing a material part of a public document? That seems to be the only part of the Penal Code that has any bearing on the case. Another question is, Can these stamps be legally used after the colours have been changed? The colours are a matter of international arrangement, and it seems to be generally held that the law ought to make it an offence to change such colours. On the other hand, it might be argued that if the change be held to make the stamps valueless, there is not much need for the law to take notice of the matter at all.

FATAL SUPERSTITIONS.

In the course of an inquest which was conducted at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last week by Mr. Kwon, Magistrate, and Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor, the story of a strange series of events, arising from Chinese superstitions, was related. The inquest, says the *N. C. Daily News*, was held upon the body of a man named Wang Tsung-tse, who died a few days ago, and the story told by the witnesses was that his death arose out of an occurrence at China New Year's festival, presented Wang with some of the usual paper lanterns which are so much in evidence at that time of the year, but for a reason superstition-bound Wang refused to accept them. His neighbour was childless, and if, according to the superstition, Wang were to receive the lanterns, he would also be without children to carry on the family succession and bury him decently. He therefore refused the gift, which seems to have hurt his neighbour's feelings considerably, in fact so much so that he got together a number of friends and vented his displeasure in personal violence upon Wang. Such treatment must have preyed upon Wang's mind, for he proceeded to pawn his trousers, and, obtaining sixty cents, bought enough opium to kill himself. This he swallowed at a friend's house, and the latter, when the drug had begun to take effect, carried him out into the street to avert the consequences of having a man die in his house. In a precarious condition Wang was picked up and sent off to hospital, but before he could reach there death had supervened.

NEW COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE FOR LONDON.

Organizing offices are shortly to be opened in King's House, Kingsway, London, for the establishment in central London of a new International and Colonial Exchange. The scheme contemplates the provision of a bureau, at which information will be obtainable with regard to openings for trade in all parts of the British Empire, besides affording facilities for bringing together international and colonial buyers and sellers.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.20 a.m.—Pressure has given way slightly over China and Japan. The anti-cyclone is now central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley and the depression to the north-east of Japan.

A shallow, elongated depression covers the China Sea. Fresh monsoon is indicated along the coast of China, and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood
Formosa Channel. ... {N.E. gale.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka. ... {No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan. ... {No. 1.
E. winds fresh to moderate, overcast; probably some rain.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be countermanded by the Undersigned.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. MELOCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1913.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER," FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be countermanded by the Undersigned.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. MELOCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1913.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 9th.

Barometer	29.96	29.98	30.02
Temperature	62	63	59
Humidity	76	89	85
Wind Direction	East	East	East
"Force"	4	5	2
Weather	o	c	o
Rain	0.00		

Highest open air Temperature on 8th ... 64
Lowest open air Temperature on 8th ... 58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 16th March, 1913.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time.		H'kong. Mean Time.	
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	10	10 50	5 4	4 58	1 8
Tues.	11	11 26	6 1	4 55	2 3
Wed.	12	11 58	6 6	5 33	2 7
Thurs.	13	12 22	6 8	6 14	2 3
Fri.	14	0 12	5 0	5 55	3 1
Satur.	15	1 51	6 1	7 12	4 4
Sund.	16	1 51	6 1	6 12	3 3
		0 30	6 3	8 42	5 2
		3 38	3 7	6 5	5 5
		1 20	6 4	10 11	2 2
		No info.	high	not low	water
		2 24	6 5		

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS.

Turn the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AFRICA, Austrian str., 2,505, P. Fluber, 29th February—Singapore 23rd Feb., General—Sander, Wicker & Co.
ALDENHAM, British str., 4,500, G. L. Smith, 5th March—Mojito 1st March, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 3,142, T. Noguichi, 1st March—Calcutta and Singapore 23rd February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHIVUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, E. W. Pratt, R.N.R., 4th March—Shanghai 1st March, General—Chinsee.
DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,047, C. W. Spenser, 6th March—Saigon 1st March, Rice—A. Bano & Co.
FUKUJI MARU, Japanese str., K. Tomonaka, 7th March—Mojito 1st March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HAITAN, British str., 1,163, J. S. Roach, 2nd March—Swatow 1st March, General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
HAROI, French str., 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 6th March—Haiphong 3rd March, General—A. R. Marty.
KIANG PINO, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 4th March—Chinkiang 27th February, General—Chinsee.
KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,301, M. Doguchi, 7th March—Mojito 1st March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LONG WAN I, British str., 2,036, J. Mason, 5th March—Singapore 27th February, General—Chinsee.
MISUMI MARU, Japanese str., 1,503, Yaguchi, 1st March—Kwang Yen 26th February, Stone—Order.
PAOTING, British str., 1,190, W. T. Barkus, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
PENANG MARU, Japanese str., 5,000, Combes, 6th March—Singapore 28th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
PELEUS, British str., 4,800, H. Nicholas, 7th March—Singapore 28th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
POLZENE, British str., 3,927, J. Dye, 2nd March—Seattle 2nd February, Flour and General—Bank Line, Ltd.
SABINE RICHMOND, Dutch str., 730, Vries, 3rd March—Fochow 1st March, General—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3,803, J. Toranaka, 2nd March—Shanghai 27th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TEAN, British str., 1,351, Oldenbridge, 7th March—Manila 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TELMACHUS, British str., 1,573, Fraser, 1st March—Saigon 28th February, Rice and General—Chinsee.
TIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,444, A. Oldenburger, 1st March—Batavia 18th February, Sugar and Tea—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Nanyang*, from Moji, Mr. Fengon.
Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, Mr. Griffin, Mrs. Lyle and Mr. Becker.
Per *St. Albans*, from Manila, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Newman, Mr. Kingsmill, Mrs. Friday, Messrs. Kent, Prendergast, Newman, Sanders, Sola and Loper.
Per *Yorck*, for Shanghai and Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, Dr. and Mrs. Callen, Mr. H. Crombie, Mr. Ch. Sewall, Miss E. B. Sowell, Mrs. M. C. Crofton and child, Mr. Ch. H. Shakelford, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss C. B. Dean, Mr. J. Butcher, Mr. G. Decker, Mr. R. Schuydt, Mr. E. de Carles, de Marchienne, Miss E. Kessenzen, Mr. H. Luthmann, Mr. and Mrs. de Silva and children, Mr. K. Ropchand, Mr. E. Ossipoff, Mr. K. J. Sheer, Rev. W. Hay, Rev. A. Kallecher, Rev. K. Wahlgren, Rev. Geo. H. M. Neur, Rev. R. E. Chambers, Mr. Tobias, Rev. Schuetze, Rev. Rieke, Mrs. Rohde, Mrs. Simmons and Mr. S. A. Panton.
Per *Rubi*, for Shanghai and Japan: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bedford, Mr. A. G. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Spencer, Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Williams, Rev. P. J. Hurth, Mr. E. Notenhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Juan S. Rosado, Mr. John Lohmann, Mr. C. Hagiwara, Mr. E. de Vries, Mr. Antonio Barta, Mr. H. Sutton, Mr. F. P. Strong, Mr. W. B. Strong and Lieut. R. E. Brumbaugh; for Iloilo, Mr. Rafael Apura, Mr. and Mrs. Uyo Cayo and children, Mrs. Sirbia and Mr. Julian; for Cebu, Mr. Teodoro Virtudes.
EXPECTED.
Per N.Y.K. str. *Iyo Maru*, from London, etc., on 1st February—Mrs. Correa, Misses L. Correa (2), Miss C. Correa, Mrs. Rodrigues, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. C. F. Bird, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. T. Kimbura, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Miss F. C. Pringle, Mr. A. S. Hunley, Mr. J. Martin, Miss Vanstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams and child, Miss M. Elsworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tcheou and child, Mr. H. Schroder, Mr. J. Hirase, Mr. S. Imai, Mr. S. Toki and Mr. T. Abe.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Thongwa*, from Shanghai and Kobe, left Moji on the 8th March, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 12th March, a.m.
The P. & O. str. *India* left Singapore for this port on the 8th March, at 2 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 13th March, at about 6 a.m.
The M.M. str. *Atlantique*, from Europe, is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at daylight.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1911.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BENVENUE, British str., 2,305, R. Kroble, 8th March—Maji 2nd March, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 8th March—Shanghai 2nd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., 9th March—Canton.
 RECORDE, British str., 677, W. J. King, 8th March—Suifu 20th February, Cable Ship.
 DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 8th March—Swatow 7th March, Rice—Chinese.
 HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 9th March—Fookow 7th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 HOPSON, British str., 1,287, J. S. M. Hay, 7th March—Bangkok 28th Feb., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 INDIAN, British str., 3,017, A. P. P. P. P., 9th March—New York 16th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KALIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,292, Y. Yamamoto, 8th March—Osaka 30th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KNIGHT TEMPLER, British str., 4,002, J. Kendall, 8th March—Philadelphia 3rd January, Oil—Order.
 NAMANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 8th March—Maji 4th March, Coal and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 WYANZA, British str., 1,547, H. N. Rivers, R.N.R., 9th March—Singapore 3rd March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ONSANG, British str., 1,204, D. P. P. P., 8th March—Bangkok 25th February, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
 QUANTA, German str., 1,240, H. Wladens, 7th March—Suifu 2nd March, Rice and General—Order.
 SZICHUEN, British str., 1,142, Jones, 9th March—Chinkiang 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 ST. ALBANS, British str., 4,109, W. G. McArthur, 8th March—Manila 5th March, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TILPAT, Dutch str., 3,858, W. H. Lep, 7th March—Maji 3rd March, General and Coal—J. C. J. L.
 TECHER, British str., 9,024, W. Yarwood, 8th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 YATSHING, British str., 1,045, Anderson, 9th March—Maji 4th March, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 YENMAN, British str., 1,206, French, 9th March—Shanghai 6th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

March 8th.

AUSTRIA, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 ELAN, British str., for Siam.
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.
 KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., for Calcutta.
 KUMANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 LUTCHOW, German str., for Vancouver.
 MONTAGUE, British str., for Yokohama.
 PELBUS, British str., for Shanghai.
 PENANG MARU, Japanese str., for S'hai.
 TAIHUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 TUPANAS, Dutch str., for Canton.
 YONG, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., for N'saki.
 YUENANG, British str., for Manila.

March 9th.

HAMMUS, British str., for Swatow.
 HONG WAN I, British str., for Singapore.
 CHOYANG, British str., for Canton.
 DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 LAETTES, British str., for Singapore.
 MALTHEDE, German str., for Hongkong.
 RABABUR, German str., for Singapore.
 ST. ALBANS, British str., for Yokohama.
 SUBANG, British str., for Liverpool.
 TEUCER, British str., for Batavia.
 TUBONAS, Dutch str., for Billiton.
 TULPAT, Dutch str., for Billiton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haiching* reports: Strong N.E. winds and thick, misty weather throughout with heavy seas.
 The British str. *St. Albans* reports: Light air and smooth sea to Manila, moderate monsoon since.
 The British str. *Choyang* reports: Strong N.E. monsoon.
 The British str. *Namang* reports: Strong monsoon and heavy sea, from Turnabout to Breaker Point.
 The British str. *Knights Templar* reports: Had gale leaving Philadelphia, fair weather throughout with strong trade winds.

PASSED THE CANAL.

January 28th—Benader, Calchay, Ernest Simons, Indrasamhar, Peiho, P. E. Friedrick, Welsh Prince, Alvin Annam, 31st—Denbighshire, Kamo Maru, Kitano Maru, Kleist, Neru, Hongkong, Sackness, Egremont Castle, February 4th—Idemeneus, Laertes, Ellice, 7th—Keemun, Nyansa, Peleus, Demodocus, Sumatra, 7th—De laeged, through Mutilation—Den of Glory, Amazon, 11th—Benarty, Glancia, Glazee, Indrami, Nippon, Scandia, Specia, Schuykill, York, 14th—Akt Maru, Korber, Prins Ludwig, Sambia, Atlantic, 18th—Baron Napier, China, Glenloch, Hygon, Iyo Maru, Konang Si, Neluus, 21st—Dumbea, Nore, Polyphemus, Thesus, Novara, 25th—Benavon, Jason, Kasega, Monmouthshire, Teenzak, Armenia, 28th—Alcinous, Ernest Simons, Gochen, Hirano Maru, Indian, Japan, Mishima Maru, Princess Alice, Brodstone, Skithona, Furt Bulow, Rhesus, March 4th—Bayern, Benavon, Altmart, Flintshire, Lovat, Laomedon.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

March 6th—Novara.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's		2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier		3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard		4. From Naval Yard to East Point	
DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG	SECTION.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.	
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	1	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.	
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	DEIN OF CROMBIE	Brit. str.	1	Girtenbraun	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 21st inst.	
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ernst	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG, &c.	O. J. D. ANDERS	Ger. str.	k. w.	Lenz	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst.	
MARSHALLS via SAIGON, SPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	PAUL LECAT	Fr. str.	1	T. Yamawaki	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Rassan	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst.	
MARSHALLS, HAYRE & HAMBURG, &c.	BELOGRAVIA	Jap. str.	1	S. Wada	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 2 p.m.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	J. Kanoo	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Apr., at 2 p.m.	
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	HARPAUGUS	Brit. str.	1	C. Mundt	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th June.	
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, SUEZ, PANAMA, COLOMBO, &c.	AFRICA	Aus. str.	1		MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th inst., at 10 a.m.	
TRIESTE via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	1		SANDER, WILHELM & Co.	On 13th inst., at 5 p.m.	
TRIESTE, VENICE via SINGAPORE, &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Katzecky	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 7th Apr.	
NEW YORK	SHIMOKA	Brit. str.	1		DUNDEE & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Aus. str.	1		SWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 2nd Apr.	
PORTLAND, TACOMA & SEATTLE	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 27th June.	
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PLEASANT (Or)	SYRPHIA	Brit. str.	2	Kotato	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.	
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 5th Apr., at 6 p.m.	
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHUYO MARU	Jap. str.	2	W. C. T. Filmer	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 26th Apr., at 6 p.m.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHUYO MARU	Jap. str.	2		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHUYO MARU	Jap. str.	2		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 18th inst., at 3 p.m.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	1	M. Winckler	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	1	H. Bremer	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.	
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN via JAPAN	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1	H. Carey	MELCHERS & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 9 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	L. Klugkist	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at D'light.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	H. Carey	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 11 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	L. Klugkist	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 1st Apr.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	T. Sekine	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	G. Hooker	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	V. Liddell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	W. J. Barkus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	F. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 5 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	Lidin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 6 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	Kamohita	ARTURUS NILSSON & Co.	On 12th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	M. Courtney	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	C. C. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	Kenneke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	J. E. Drake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 13th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	H. Nomura	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	W. J. Bishop	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	L. Franck	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		MELCHERS & Co.	About 24th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		ARTURUS NILSSON & Co.	About 24th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 7 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 8 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 14th inst., at 1 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at 10 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 2 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 2 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		SWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 2 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		MELCHERS & Co.	Beginning of Apr.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at 6 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BYO MARU	Brit. str.	1		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.	

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI "CHUYOANG" Thursday, 13th Mar. Noon.
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" Friday, 14th Mar. Noon.
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" Friday, 14th Mar. 2 p.m.
 FOR MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 15th Mar. 2 p.m.
 FOR MANILA "CHEONGSHING" Tuesday, 18th Mar. Noon.
 FOR MANILA "YUENANG" Saturday, 22nd Mar. 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG" and "FOONGSANG" leave about every 7 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "LAISANG" and "KUMSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong.

Time occupied 16 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1913.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA" 4,644 tons gross, Captain B. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on 16th Mar., at D'light, and will be followed by the S.S. "FULTALA" 4,154 tons gross, Capt. H. W. Tallant, sailing hence on or about the 24th Mar., at Noon, taking Cargo and Passengers at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1913.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEBWARDS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "DEN OF GLAMIS" About 13th Mar.
 LONDON & ANTWERP "DEN OF CROMBIE" About 31st Mar.
 *Does not carry passengers.

NEW TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN"

JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & SEATTLE "HARPAUGUS" About 10th June.
 PORTLAND, TACOMA & SEATTLE "MONMOUTHSHIRE" About 27th June.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America. The regular steamers of the "Shire" and "Glen" Lines have superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1913.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, AND ST. JOHN, N.B. ETC.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER.

From Hongkong. SAT. 5th Apr. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT. 5th Apr. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT. 26th Apr. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" SAT. 21st May. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT. 7th June. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT. 7th June.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m.

THE direct route to CANADA UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Mail Express. Train and at ST. JOHN, N.B., or QUEBEC with the Company's Atlantic "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10

Intermediate Steamship "Montague" \$49. \$51.

"Montague" First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner Polder Street and Prava opposite Bank Pier.

5

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS

By the OXY-ACETYLENE SYSTEM

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and

all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools

installed throughout the

Works.

TAKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

TAKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

GRAVING DOCK

75' x 68' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 24 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels

up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions

for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKING, AND YOKOHAMA	INDIA	5 P.M., 10th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	INDIA	About 15th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 15th Mar.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES	NAMUR	About 19th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1913.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"PAOTING"	On 11th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBUU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 11th Mar., 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"SZECHUEN"	On 12th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 14th Mar., 10 A.M.
NEWCHOW	"KIUKIANG"	On 18th Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "HAICHING," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th March, 1913. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 11th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAIFAN"	Capt. J. S. Rosh	FRIDAY, 14th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAIFANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgkin	TUESDAY, 18th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 11th Mar., 11 A.M.	On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.	On 13th Mar., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 13th Mar., 11 A.M.	On 14th Mar., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 14th Mar., 11 A.M.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via ST. PAUL and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	For HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 13th Mar.	S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 10th Mar.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 14th Mar.	For NEW YORK:
S.S. SITHONIA ... 28th Mar.	S.S. AMERICA ... 12th Mar.
S.S. BOYNE ... 2nd Apr.	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAKONIA ... 26th Apr.	S.S. BELGAVIA ... 19th Mar.
S.S. SEGROVIA ... 30th May	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. BIRKENFELS ... 19th May	S.S. O. J. D. ALLERS ... 21st Mar.
S.S. FURST BUELOW ... 2nd June	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAMBIA ... 24th June	S.S. SITHONIA ... 25th Mar.
	For VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PORTLAND (Or.):
	S.S. SITHONIA ... 28th Mar.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU. SHINYO MARU

TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU"

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.
Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	W. C. T. Filmer	TUESDAY, 11th Mar., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 1st April, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 8th April, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 29th April, at Noon.

The S.S. "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TESHANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU AND KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	THURSDAY, 3rd Apr., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP

"PAUL LECAT"

Captain Lancelin, Displacement 16,820 Tons, Will leave for MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID on the 11th March, 1913.

Fitted with every modern accommodation, &c.

WIRELESS AND LAUNDRY ON BOARD.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS,
M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA and SEATTLE with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers	Captains	Leaves
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 2 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kaneko	WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, at 2 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	SATURDAY, 19th April, at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 30th April, at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	S. Nemoto	SATURDAY, 17th May, at 2 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	WEDNESDAY, 28th May, at 2 P.M.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

SOUTH CHINA COAST AND

FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leave
"KAIYO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leave
"DAIJIN MARU"	M. Nagano	SUNDAY, 16th Mar., at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	Y. Somekawa	

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leave
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashira	WEDNESDAY, 19th Mar., at 8 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leave
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashira	FRIDAY, 14th Mar.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Frigate Control).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA,
MANAGER
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MAHARAJES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due ELIZABETH (London 1 day later)
DELTA	March 15	Medina	April 12	April 18
INDIA	March 29	Through Steamers	April 26	May 2
ASSAYE	April 12	MONGOLIA	May 10	May 16
DEVANHA	April 26	MACEONIA	May 24	May 30
CHINA	May 10	MALWA	June 7	June 13
DELTA	May 24	MOOLTA	June 21	June 27
ASSAYE	June 7	MOREA	July 5	July 11
ARCADIA	June 21	MARMORA	July 19	July 25
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 17	Aug. 23

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN
2nd SALOON £48.8 2nd £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG About	Due MARSEILLES About	Due LONDON About
NAMUR	March 19	April 20	April 30
NANKIN	April 2	May 4	May 14
NYANZA	April 16	May 18	May 28
NOBLE	April 30	June 3	June 13
NILE	May 14	June 17	June 27
PALAWAN	May 28	July 2	July 11
BORNEO	June 11	July 16	July 25
NUBIA	June 25	July 30	Aug. 8
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 22

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.
2nd SALOON £33.10 2nd £57.4

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZUKI and PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU	13,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at Daylight.
	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Mar., at D'light.
	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Mar., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Apr., at Noon.
	COLOMBO MARU	6,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Mar.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	5,000	MONDAY, 17th Mar.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 17th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only

1913 PASSENGER SEASON 1913

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS DISPLACEMENT	LEAVING HONGKONG
HITACHI MARU	13,000	12th March
MIYASAKI	16,000	26th March
KITANO	16,000	9th April
IYO	12,500	23rd April
HIBANO	16,000	7th May
TANGO	13,500	21st May

FOR AMERICA.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	11th March
AWA	12,500	25th March
SADO	12,500	4th April
YOKOHAMA	12,500	22nd April
INABA	12,500	6th May
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	20th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

111-12-13

